

Q² cont

said X-ray powder diffraction pattern is obtained with a diffractometer equipped with a diffracted beam curved graphite monochromator using copper K α X-radiation, and at least one pharmaceutically acceptable carrier therefor.

A³

14. (Amended) A method for the treatment of a herpes viral infection in a human which comprises administering to the human host, an effective antiviral amount of a crystalline form of Form II 5,6-dichloro-2-(isopropylamino)-1- β -L-ribofuranosyl-1H-benzimidazole having substantially the same X-ray powder diffraction pattern as Figure 2, wherein said X-ray powder diffraction pattern is obtained with a diffractometer equipped with a diffracted beam curved graphite monochromator using copper K α X-radiation.

A⁴

00077-10591
243200

16. (New) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a crystalline form of 5,6-dichloro-2-(isopropylamino)-1- β -L-ribofuranosyl-1H-benzimidazole having substantially the same X-ray powder diffraction pattern as Figure 3, wherein said X-ray powder diffraction pattern is obtained with a diffractometer equipped with a diffracted beam curved graphite monochromator using copper K α X-radiation, and at least one pharmaceutically acceptable carrier therefor.

17. (New) A pharmaceutical composition comprising a crystalline form of Form V 5,6-dichloro-2-(isopropylamino)-1- β -L-ribofuranosyl-1H-benzimidazole having substantially the same X-ray powder diffraction pattern as Figure 5, wherein said X-ray powder diffraction pattern is obtained with a diffractometer equipped with a diffracted beam curved graphite monochromator using copper K α X-radiation, and at least one pharmaceutically acceptable carrier therefor.

18. (New) A pharmaceutical composition comprising an admixture of two or more forms or solvates of 5,6-dichloro-2-(isopropylamino)-1- β -L-ribofuranosyl-1H-benzimidazole selected from the group consisting of Form I, Form II, ethanol solvate, Form IV, Form V, and amorphous, and at least one pharmaceutically acceptable carrier therefor.

0404

19. (New) A method for the treatment of a herpes viral infection in a human which comprises administering to the human host, an effective antiviral amount of a crystalline form of 5,6-dichloro-2-(isopropylamino)-1- β -L-ribofuranosyl-1H-benzimidazole having substantially the same X-ray powder diffraction pattern as Figure 3, wherein said X-ray powder diffraction pattern is obtained with a diffractometer equipped with a diffracted beam curved graphite monochromator using copper K α X-radiation,.

20. (New) A method for the treatment of a herpes viral infection in a human which comprises administering to the human host, an effective antiviral amount of a crystalline form of Form V 5,6-dichloro-2-(isopropylamino)-1- β -L-ribofuranosyl-1H-benzimidazole having substantially the same X-ray powder diffraction pattern as Figure 5, wherein said X-ray powder diffraction pattern is obtained with a diffractometer equipped with a diffracted beam curved graphite monochromator using copper K α X-radiation.

21. (New) A method for the treatment of a herpes viral infection in a human which comprises administering to the human host, an effective antiviral amount of a composition comprising an admixture of two or more crystalline forms or solvates of 5,6-dichloro-2-(isopropylamino)-1- β -L-ribofuranosyl-1H-benzimidazole selected from the group consisting of Form I, Form II, ethanol solvate, Form IV, Form V, and amorphous.

Remarks

Currently Claims 11, 14 and 16-21 are pending. Claims 1-10 and 15 have been canceled, as they are allowed in parent patent application serial number 09/647,962. Claims 11 and 14 have been amended to place the claims in independent form. New claims 16-21 are added to complete the record. Support for these claims can be found in Applicants original specification including the claims as filed. An abstract on a separate page is provided herewith.